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15.05.2025

# How to calculate the electricity bill?

Generally, in all countries around the world, the price of electricity is

determined per kilowatt-hour. The price is usually written on the bill. Let's assume that you are operating a 50-watt appliance. This means that if you operate this appliance for an

hour, it will consume approximately 50 watts. A very small, almost negligible amount is added to this amount. For natural technical reasons related to the internal wiring of the electrical wiring

and the appliance to be operated, energy is lost during operation. The price of electricity is calculated in kilowatt-hours. Therefore, we convert watts to kilowatts. 50 ÷ 1000

= 0.05 kilowatt-hours. For example, in Italy, the price of a kilowatt-hour is 0.06 euros. For our example, if the appliance operates for an hour, it will consume 0.05 watts × 0.06 euros =

0.0003 euros per hour of operation. To calculate the total cost, we add the electricity consumption, as in the previous example, for all the appliances used. Other costs, such as

taxes, may be added to the bill, depending on your country. How do we calculate the capacity of an appliance in kilowatts? Generally, the appliance manufacturer places a label on the

appliance containing information about the device, including its operating capacity, written in watts or kilowatts. If it is written in watts, we convert it to kilowatts, as in the previous example.

Generally, home heating and cooling appliances, such as hair dryers, water heaters, air conditioners (cooling or heating), refrigerators, electric ovens, coffee makers, and so on,

require an average operating capacity of 500 watts to 1000 watt-hours. This may be less or more depending on the size of the appliance and its operating mechanism. Note that these

calculations are approximate and are for home electricity use. The price of electricity for commercial use may vary, with costs higher than for home use, depending on your country.

Examples of commercial use include large restaurants and hotels, factories, companies, banks, and large stores, etc. The reason for the difference in price is due to operating

costs, including equipment and maintenance of the network to supply electricity to the home, which differ from the costs of operating electricity for commercial purposes. For

example, the types of electricity (single-phase or three-phase) is what determines your electricity need. There are appliances that operate on a single phase and appliances that

operate on three phases. Home or small business use typically uses single phase. The purpose of this blog is to rationalize electricity consumption and review your estimated bill if you

are unsure of its accuracy.

Household electricity prices worldwide in June 2024, by country

https://www.statista.com/statistics/263492/

electricity-prices-in-selected-countries/?fbclid=IwY2xjawKoKYhleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHsG9wl0nX93oGMbtCuZ-pZzr8sYg2z3GYC4DCWokc7zK-pNyM5JxuEUEYxq2_aem_p1PLsxo6MYJG

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